



The Elizabethan.

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WESTMINSTER SCHOLARSHIP.

THE remarks in a recent number of the *Oxford Magazine* with regard to the 'Certificate' examinations, and the place assigned to Westminster among the schools which supplied the candidates, naturally lead us to inquire into the important question, whether we are really behindhand in scholarship, as has been so often asserted, and how far this assertion can be reconciled with this latest estimate of our position.

It is not our intention to lay before our readers a list of all the scholars whose learning was due to Westminster training. We might begin with Elmsley, the Old Westminster scholar *par excellence*, and come down to the most recent honours with which the School has been credited, including as we pass not a few men who, although it was ordained that their lives should not be wholly devoted to letters, showed by their early promise that there was in them the making of a Bentley or a Porson. But the

real test of a school is not found in the number of marvellous scholars whom it can produce, but the number of men of sound learning whom it has trained: the former have to thank principally their own natural talents; the latter owe nearly everything to their school. Of these last there are so many in the lists of Old Westminsters, that it would be hopeless to enumerate and unfair to single out particular instances. Poets, statesmen, dignitaries of the Church and the Law, who passed with credit through the round of School and University life, conspicuous each in his own sphere, might be mentioned as proofs of the efficiency of Westminster teaching far more than the book-scholar. But it may be urged, and perhaps justly, that the customs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in which such Old Westminsters were especially numerous, were not calculated to bring into the foremost places those who best deserved it, and that the long roll of Westminster Worthies is due rather to the aristocratic connections than the scholastic attainments of Westminster. The best answer to this objection will be found in the

interesting statistics contained in a pamphlet addressed to the governing body in 1870, by Mr. James Mure. It is there shown that in eleven years at the beginning of this century, when the University examinations had ceased to be a mere form, and when it was no longer possible for a would-be graduate to buy his examination questions, and choose his own examiner, there were thirty-four 'firsts,' of which eight were 'double,' gained by Old Westminsters. Such a record it would be impossible to surpass, and no doubt the subsequent doings of Old Westminsters failed to reach so high a standard. But during the years which have elapsed since this period, Westminster has obtained its due share of University honours.

It must not be forgotten that while other schools have had their four or five hundreds, Westminster numbers have fluctuated, seldom rising above two hundred, and sometimes descending far lower. From such numbers it would be unreasonable to expect more than a few to carry off high honours, especially as many of those who leave the School do not pass through the Universities.

But it is not in the honour lists that Westminster scholarship is judged by the outside world; it is by the totally artificial standard of success in open examinations. Each year some enterprising journal will publish a list of the exhibitions gained at the Universities by the principal schools, and in this list Westminster seldom appears. But is it fair on this account to say that our scholarship is at fault? Westminster possesses more University endowments, in proportion to its numbers, than any other public school, and of these the Oxford scholarships are as valuable as any at the University. It would be unnatural and unpatriotic if the best Westminster talent were to disdain the rewards offered by 'Our foundress Queen Elizabeth,' and go and seek the benefactions of others.

This, then, is the reason why these annual lists so seldom contain Westminster names, and it is plain that there is no stigma contained in it. It is time, therefore, that Westminster should abandon the despairing tone which it has been thought necessary to adopt with regard to its scholastic attainments, and to remember that its small numbers can be no hindrance to its success, seeing that it is the quality, and not the quantity, of its scholars that is the true indication of its efficiency.

WESTMINSTER WORTHIES.

NO. 17.—SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY, BART., BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

(Continued from page 296.)

SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY enjoyed especial popularity in his native district, and it is said that but for the prompt acquittal of the bishops the Cornish people would have risen in arms, so indignant were they at his arrest and imprisonment. This may also be gathered from a local ballad of which Sir Jonathan was the hero. It was most popular at the time, and was doubtless a reflex of fixed intentions. Gilbert, in his *Parochial History of Cornwall*, in speaking of the ballad, says that 'all the exact words, except those of what may be called the burden, were lost; but the whole has recently been restored, modernised, and improved by the Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker, of Whitstone, near Stratton.*' The following lines may be said to be the burden of the ballad, but there are several variations:—

And shall Trelawney die? and shall Trelawney die?
There 's thirty thousand underground shall know the reason
why.
And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen? and shall Trelawney
die?
There 's thirty thousand Cornish boys will know the reason
why.

Mr. Hawker's version may be found in the first volume of Chambers' *Book of Days*, and we may be pardoned for quoting here three of the stanzas.

A good sword and a trusty hand!
A merry heart and true!
King James's men shall understand
What Cornish lads can do!
And have they fixed the where and when?
And shall Trelawney die?
Here 's twenty thousand Cornishmen
Will know the reason why!
* * * * *
If London Tower were Michael's Hold,
We 'll set Trelawney free!
* * * * *
Trelawney he 's in keep and hold,
Trelawney he may die;
But here 's twenty thousand Cornish bold
Will know the reason why!

Of the adherents of King James and the Prince of Orange, Sir Jonathan had decided to throw in his lot with the latter, and he is stated to have been a secret correspondent of the Prince's faction. In his choice he seems to have lost all sight of family pride, for the treatment of Anne Trelawney by the Prince, to whose wife, the Princess Mary, she was maid of honour and personal friend, appears to have been overlooked by him or else conveniently forgotten. When, after James's rupture with the Church, the Prince of Orange sent over his English favourite, Henry Sidney, to sound the feelings of the people, one of the first to express his readiness to rise against

* Quoted in Chambers' *Book of Days*, i. 747.

the king was Colonel Henry Trelawny. He undertook to answer for his brother, the bishop-baronet, and his undertaking was no doubt given with full knowledge of his brother's political feelings. With this it is interesting to contrast the words spoken by the bishop before King James, and which we have already quoted. 'It is impossible for me or any of my family to be guilty of rebellion.' But there is a great difference between 'rebellion' and 'patriotism,' and, moreover, in political life, words spoken at the time of their utterance from the heart are often, even in our own times, conveniently forgotten or intentionally ignored and explained away when brought to the speaker's remembrance.

We do not propose to recapitulate the story of William the Third's landing, and subsequent coronation as King of England, *vice* James II. abdicated, for Sir Jonathan took no very active part in its accomplishment. He was one of the bishops who took part in the coronation ceremony on April 13, 1689. Many of the bishops declined to take the oath to the new king, and the result was the deprivation of their Sees. *Possibly*, Sir Jonathan had foreseen this, and wished to avoid the unpleasant consequence of the loyalty of his former colleagues in adversity, who were for the most part Non-jurors. *Probably* he had yet rankling in his breast the disappointment he experienced in receiving the Bishopric of Bristol, instead of one of the richer ones which he openly coveted and sought for, and, in consequence, still bore personal animosity against the donor.

His assistance towards the change of dynasty was not without its reward. He was nominated soon after William's coronation to the See of Exeter, though some affirm that this appointment was made by James and subsequently confirmed by King William. On his journey westward he visited Exeter College, Oxford, and the feeling there being very much against him, his appearance was anything but welcome. His reception at Exeter was of a different kind, for was not it situated in that part of the country where the name of Trelawny was popular and respected? In 1690 the French fleet rode victorious in the Channel, and fear was in men's minds that an invasion was intended. Exeter fell to the care of the bishop—'the Spiritual Dragon,' as he was termed in a political squib, the allusion being to his action in the Monmouth Rebellion. Bristol was under the charge of General Trelawny, a brother. While Bishop of Exeter, Sir Jonathan reconsecrated the old family chapel at Trelawne. This ceremony was performed on November 23, 1701, and forms, practically, the only circumstance we have to narrate of his life at the great See of the West. In 1704 he was appointed Archdeacon of Exeter, and this position he held, *in commendam*, as long as he remained there. (*Alumni West.*)

Anne ascended the throne of England in 1702, and her accession brought fresh honours to the baronet. Dr. Peter Mews, Bishop of Winchester, died towards the close of 1706, and in the following year Sir Jonathan was appointed his successor in this im-

portant See. The bishopric carried with it the prelacy of the Order of the Garter. His preferment again seems to have occasioned discontent. As bishop he completed the rebuilding of the episcopal palace, which was commenced by Bishop Morley, the predecessor of Bishop Mews, and the work is said to have been carried out with great magnificence. He also erected in the Cathedral a bishop's throne in the Corinthian style of architecture, together with a new pulpit in the same style. These works being out of harmony with the Cathedral were removed after his death. The throne was relegated to the Chapter depository, where it remained hidden until some twenty-two years ago, when it was handed over to the then holder of the baronetcy at his request.

Another of the bishop's acts was to suggest certain alterations in the School of Winchester which are contained in the following letter addressed to the warden in 1708. 'When I was last at Winchester,' he says, 'I thought it would be much for the health and cleanliness of the children of the College that there should be bedmakers appointed by the warden for them, and the children be relieved from the servile and foul office of making their own beds and keeping their chambers clean. And also that during the winter half-year, between Michaelmas and Lady Day, they should not be obliged to arise before six o'clock in the morning.' We do not know if the bishop's tender compassions for the Winchester scholars were shared in by the warden, and we cannot help questioning (with Miss Strickland) the suitability of some of the adjectives made use of in the letter.

On November 12, 1702, he was chosen to preach the Thanksgiving Sermon at St. Paul's before Queen Anne and the dual Houses of Parliament for the victories vouchsafed to the English army and navy under Marlborough and Admiral Rooke. This discourse was printed by command of the Queen, and is about the only published production of Sir Jonathan's. Allibone, however, states that he was the author of 'Caution against False Doctrine,' published two years later.

After holding the See of Winchester for some fourteen years, Sir Jonathan was gathered to his fathers, on July 19, 1721. He was seventy-one years of age, and was buried at Trelawne, which he loved so well, and where, we are told, he spent the greater part of his latter years. His coffin is said to be of great size; the brass plate bore the simple inscription—

SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY,
Right Reverend Father in God,
Lord Bishop of Winchester.

The baronet was once married, his wife being Rebecca, the daughter of Thomas Hele, Esq., of Bascomb, county Devon. He had several sons and daughters. We shall only refer to two of these sons, namely, Charles and Edward. Both were elected 'head' on the foundation at Westminster, the former in 1709, the latter in 1713. They each again stood first in the elections to Oxford in 1713 and 1717.

The second of the seven students elected to Oxford in 1713 was George Allanson, afterwards Archdeacon of Cornwall, who married Mary Trelawny, the sister of Charles and Edward. The elder of these two brothers was appointed Prebendary of Winchester in 1720, and died soon after his father—on August 24, 1721. At his death he was also Rector of Cheriton and West Meon, in Hampshire, receiving both these benefices from his father. Edward, the younger brother, was in 1737 appointed Governor of Jamaica, and died on January 16, 1754.

A portrait of the bishop by Kneller is in the Hall of Christ Church, and his arms are engraven on the south quarter of Tom gateway. He presented to the College the statue of Cardinal Wolsey which is over the gateway leading to the Hall. (*Alumni.*)

There is an old Cornish saying that 'a Godolphin was never known to want wit; a Trelawny, courage; or a Grenville, loyalty;' and lack of courage was certainly not one of the failings of the bishop. Sir Jonathan is said to have indulged in the bad habit of swearing, and a story is told of him, that when he was once remonstrated with for his evil practice, he facetiously replied that, when he swore, he swore as Sir Jonathan Trelawny, a country gentleman and baronet, and not as Sir Jonathan the bishop. Granger sums him up as 'a man of polite manners, competent learning, and an uncommon knowledge of the world. He was a true son and friend of the Church; and exerted himself with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and address, in defence of her just rights and privileges. He was friendly and open, generous and charitable; was a good companion and a good man.' Bishop Atterbury dedicated a volume of sermons to him, and speaks in glowing terms of the bishop-baronet in his dedication. Though he would appear to have been more than once influenced in his actions by personal feelings and ambition, in the course of his six-and-thirty years' episcopate, he was conscientious in the exercise of his functions, and, despite his detractions, showed himself, whatever may have been the causes which led to his preferences, not unworthy of them when they were obtained. To posterity, however, he will be chiefly remembered as one of the seven bishops who championed the Church of England against the attacks of King James.

ALPHA.

School Notes.

THE Games Committee for the ensuing year consists of the following:—Mr. Tanner, President, Mr. Fox, Treasurer, A. R. Knapp, F. Street, and S. C. Woodhouse (*ex-officio*), H. C. Witherby and P. J. Preece. A Committee has been formed to deal with the subject of a pavilion for the School.

Junior Grants played Junior H.B.B. on Monday, the 15th, and won by one goal to nil.

Junior Grants played Junior Rigauds on October 23, and won by two goals to nil.

We are happy to inform our readers that in future the 'Contemporaries' which are sent to the editor of *The Elizabethan* will be placed in the Library.

Speaking of the results of the recent Certificate Examinations, the *Oxford Magazine* singles out Westminster as having the most creditable record in those examinations.

The 'exeat' this term will extend from Friday, November 9, at 4 o'clock, till 11.30 on the morning of the following Tuesday. This will include 'Plays' in honour of C. C. J. Webb and J. E. Phillimore.

Our readers will be glad to hear that it is now definitely settled that steps are to be taken to provide a pavilion for the School, and that a subscription list will probably shortly be opened.

We have been asked to state that one football fixture has been accidentally omitted from the card—viz., that against Old Etonians, on February 27.

Cambridge Old Westminsters played Pembroke College on Friday, October 26, and won by three goals to one. The O.W.W. team was:—

H. B. Street (goal); J. G. Veitch and G. P. Stevens (backs); C. A. Sherring, J. E. Phillimore, E. C. Daniel (half-backs); C. H. Bompas, C. A. Benn, A. H. Harrison, J. Watt, and C. C. Sharpe (forwards).

J. G. Gifford and C. H. Gardiner have received their 'Pink and Whites.'

It does not seem to be generally known that there is still an Exhibition of £10 on the foundation of Lord Burleigh, tenable at St. John's College, Cambridge, open to boys from Westminster or from Hoddesdon. A sermon, in which the gift of Lord Burleigh is declared, is preached annually by a Fellow of St. John's, at Hatfield, on the second Sunday after Michaelmas, and at St. Martin's, Stamford, on the Sunday after St. Luke's Day.

The play this year is the 'Trinumus,' which will be performed on December 13, 17, and 19.

Old Westminsters are to play London Caledonians in the London Charity Cup Competition at the Oval on December 22.

We are glad to welcome back Mr. Fox, who has just returned to his duties after a long illness.

At the Mission Meeting held in Library on Thursday, October 11, it was announced that the Technical Classes were to commence on the 20th inst., and that any orders for carpentry, cabinet making, &c., on a small scale, which may be given, will be at once attended to by the boys, under the superintendence of experienced teachers. We have been asked to appeal for books, magazines, &c., such as would be suitable for a boys' club, and which are urgently required. Any donations of this sort should be sent, for the present, to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

THE FIELDS.

[As some misunderstanding seems to have arisen owing to a statement made in the October number of *The Elizabethan*, we beg to state that the Captain of Football is responsible only for the appearance in our columns of a report of each match, and not for the reports themselves.—ED.]

THE SCHOOL *v.* CRUSADERS.

PLAYED on Saturday, October 13, on the small ground. Street having won the toss, Hogarth kicked off from the Guards' Hospital end at 3.12. The School at once commenced an attack, but Hogarth ran down. Everington cleared, but the Crusaders continued to press, and Connell soon obtained the first point (1-0). Hardly had the ball been started again when Stevens scored a second goal for the visitors (2-0). The game now assumed a more even aspect, and from good runs by Street and Preece the ball was passed to Edwards, who was, however, unable to score. Hogarth again got away, but was well stopped by Weichand, while Street retaliated with a good but unsuccessful shot. Again Woodbridge and Preece brought the ball to the Crusaders' end, and Street shot, but Henstock fisted out, and Hoare, after a good run, put the ball through. After a little hesitation, the goal was disallowed on the plea of 'off-side.' Soon after, from a good middle by Woodbridge, Street shot over the bar, while another shot from him hit the bar, and was then taken away by Connell. A splendid run by Stevens and Hogarth ended in a hot shot from the latter, which was, however, well saved by Everington. The Crusaders continued to press, and Connell gained a corner from them. Nothing resulted immediately from it, but after some loose play Hogarth scored a third point (3-0). This was followed by another goal, which was shot by Le Marchand after a good run by Connell; the School was still unable to get away, and the play remained altogether in front of our goal, Le Marchand finally heading the ball through from a corner, just before half-time was called (5-0).

On restarting, Hogarth ran right down and scored once more (6-0). The School team seemed to be quite demoralised, and the Crusaders keeping up their

attack obtained a corner, which was well put by Nickisson, and from which Connell put the ball through (7-0). Street made an attempt to carry the game into the visitors' ground, but the ball was quickly returned, and Stevens shot over the bar. A hands to us brought the ball in front of the Crusaders' goal, but Connell again got away; nothing was scored, however, and Street and Woodbridge made another attempt to retaliate, but were unsuccessful.

After this the game was altogether confined to the School half of the ground, and after several corners Stevens gained another point, and time being called soon afterwards, the Crusaders were left the winners by 8 goals to nil.

Although it is impossible to explain such a defeat as this on any other plea than the superiority of the opponents, it is only fair to say that the School team was considerably handicapped by playing on the small ground. The Crusaders were, however, evidently too strong for us, and their splendid combination and unerring shots well merited their victory.

For the School, Weichand deserves praise for his steady play, but the forwards seem to have been quite out-matched.

The teams were as follow :—

CRUSADERS.

W. Henstock (goal), H. C. Lawrence and E. P. Anderson (backs), E. C. Evelyn, C. G. Boosey, and J. L. Nickisson (half-backs), W. E. Connell and A. W. Le Marchand (right), R. G. Hogarth (centre), F. H. Stevens and A. R. Hoare (left) (forwards).

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), P. Weichand and R. O. Mills (backs), H. C. Witherby, G. Campbell, and J. Gifford (half-backs), E. W. Woodbridge and P. J. Preece (right), F. Street (capt.) (centre), J. A. Willett and G. L. Edwards (left) (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* BICKLEY'S XI.

Saturday, October 20.—The visitors having won the toss, Street kicked off from the Guards' Hospital end shortly after three. The visitors at once assumed the offensive, Holden being conspicuous. For the first half-hour the School did not show to much advantage, the play being confined chiefly to their end of the ground. At length, after an attempt by Woodbridge and Clark to get away, Grundtvig got possession, and running the ball from the middle of the ground, succeeded in passing the backs, and scored the first point for the visitors (1-0). Nothing more of importance occurred before half-time. After changing ends our opponents still had the best of the game, several shots being made; and Probyn put the ball through. The goal was, however, disallowed on the plea of 'off-side.' Immediately after, the ball having been returned to our goal, was put through from a scrimmage by Holman (2-0). For the remainder of the time the School pressed, and after several unsuccessful attempts, Street, from a pass by Woodbridge, gained the first and only point for us. In spite of a magnificent run by Holden-White, the

School continued to attack, several attempts being made to equalise, notably by Olivier, a good shot from whom hit the bar, and was then put behind. A series of corners followed, which were well put by Armitage, but nothing was added to the score; and time was soon after called, leaving the visitors victorious by two goals to one.

The teams were as follow :—

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and P. Weichand (backs), H. C. Witherby, J. Gifford and P. Armitage (half-backs), G. L. Edwards and R. E. Olivier (left), F. Street (centre), A. G. Clark and E. W. Woodbridge (right) (forwards).

BICKLEY'S XI.

O'Connell (goal), A. G. Prothero and J. P. Paul (backs), C. Holden-White, F. G. Oliver, and F. C. Ryde (half-backs), H. M. Holman, P. C. Probyn, A. J. Hemmerde, and A. Grundtvig (forwards).

THE SCHOOL *v.* CLAPHAM ROVERS.

Magnificent weather and a large 'gallery' favoured this match, played on Saturday, October 27. Street, having won the toss, chose to play from the church end, and Mitchell kicked off for the visitors at 3.10 P.M. The School at once assumed the offensive, and a high shot was made by Weichand, while Clark and Woodbridge made a good run down the wing. Colman got away for the Rovers, and from a scrimmage in front of our goal the visitors nearly scored. Everington, however, cleared, and shortly afterwards Street got away with a good run. Keely brought the ball back, and a corner fell to our opponents. This was put behind, and the School from this time began to pen the visitors. Edwards ran the ball down, and several chances of scoring were missed, some of them very badly. Street brought the ball down from the middle of the ground, and Woodbridge made a fine shot, which Mason sent over the bar. The corner which resulted was beautifully put by Gardiner, but the Rovers' forwards got away. Edwards again brought the ball back, and shot, but failed to score, while all the forwards had several chances, of which they did not avail themselves. The visitors' right wing now relieved their backs, and gained a corner, but no point was gained, and half-time was soon after called, neither side having scored.

On restarting, the visitors at once attacked, and scored (Mitchell) (1-0), and shortly afterwards missed an easy chance of getting another goal. From this time the School team appeared to be wholly demoralised, and the forwards fell quite to pieces. The backs, happily, held out, and prevented further scoring. Occasionally, however, the School did have chances of scoring, which were invariably missed. Street was within an ace of scoring, when he was fouled by one of the opposing half-backs within a few feet of their goal. A free kick was given, but Colman got away, and after a good run passed to Ross, who gained a second point for the visitors (2-0). After a little even play, Colman made a good shot, which Everington

saved. Woodbridge then made a good run, and the ball was passed right in front of goals, where a clear shot was afforded; this was, however, missed, and the School backs were again pressed. Mills returned the ball, and Clark and Woodbridge ran down, but the shot was again missed. Colman got away and passed into the centre, and the ball was rushed through our goal. The point was, however, disallowed on the plea of 'off-side.' Soon after, Pomeroy again got away, and shot behind. Edwards and Olivier returned the ball, and Street soon after followed up a good run by a hard shot, but Mason saved, and time was soon after called, leaving the visitors victorious by two goals to nil.

The play of the School team needs comment. During the first half everyone was fairly good, although several ridiculously easy shots were missed; but in the second half the forwards broke down utterly, and it was only the good play of the backs that saved us from a severe defeat. Gardiner was especially conspicuous at half-back.

The teams were as follow :—

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and P. Weichand (backs), C. H. Gardiner, H. C. Witherby, and J. Gifford (half-backs), G. L. Edwards and R. E. Olivier (left), F. Street (centre), E. W. Woodbridge and A. G. Clark (right), forwards.

CLAPHAM ROVERS.

H. Mason (goal), C. Ayles and E. Rathbone (backs), R. Brookes, G. Roberts, and J. Dunsmuir (half-backs), P. Keely and E. Ross (left), A. Mitchell (centre), S. Colman and Hon. A. Pomeroy (right), forwards. Umpire, Mr. R. E. A. Hamilton (O.W.).

XI. *v.* XV.

This match was played 'up fields' on Wednesday, October 24, and resulted in a win for the XI. by 3 goals to 2. The goals were shot by G. L. Edwards, F. Street, and E. W. Woodbridge for the XI., and by S. H. Gregory and A. R. Hoskins for the XV. Gardiner played splendidly for the XI., and Gifford and Olivier were very good. For the XV., Willett and S. Gregory were good; also Dewdney in goals.

The teams were as follow :—

THE XI.

E. A. Everington (goal), P. Weichand and R. O. Mills (backs), C. H. I. Gardiner, H. C. Witherby, J. Gifford (half-backs), E. W. Woodbridge, A. G. Clark (right), F. Street, captain (centre), G. L. Edwards and R. E. Olivier (left).

THE XV.

E. L. D. Dewdney (goals), F. G. Oliver, C. H. Gregory, J. H. Clarke (backs), G. E. S. Campbell, A. J. Booker, J. S. Shearme, P. Williamson (half-backs), A. L. Longhurst, A. R. Hoskins (right), A. R. Knapp, captain, and H. T. Whitaker (centre), J. A. Willett and S. H. Gregory (left).

WESTMINSTER *v.* ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This match was played 'up fields' on Wednesday, October 31, and after a rather one-sided game

ended in a win for the visitors by three goals to none.

Owing to the Royal Engineers turning up late, Street did not kick off till 3.25 from the Guards' Hospital end. Loring at once got possession of the ball and after a good run centred right in front of goal. Gardiner, however, averted danger, and Street ran up to half-way, where a hands fell to us, and the ball was placed in front of the visitors' goal, but after some loose play it was kicked behind. Our opponents then returned to the attack, and Pilcher twice put in hot shots, which, however, Everington saved in good style. Finally, off a corner, Edwards got away, and Young returned the ball; but our forwards worked it back to the half-way line, and the play was more even for a time till Biggs ran the ball back to our goal, where, after some loose play, he scored the first point for the visitors (1-0). Edwards then made a good run and centred to Street, who, however, shot outside the posts, and for the remainder of the first half we were completely penned by our opponents' forwards, who, however, added nothing further to their score.

After changing ends, the Engineers again resumed the offensive, and several shots were made, but Everington succeeded in keeping his goal intact, and Street and Edwards took the ball up to the visitors' territory, where our forwards had several chances of scoring, of which, however, they failed to avail themselves. Young then returned the ball, and Biggs made some good runs, and several shots were put in; but it was some time before Slaughter succeeded in scoring by a splendid shot which passed just under the cross-bar (2-0).

On restarting, Clark and Woodbridge worked the ball up to the Engineers' end and gained a corner, which was well put by Gardiner; but Pilcher got away, and, after some loose play in front of our goal, he headed over the bar. The ball, however, still remained in our territory till Biggs scored the last point for the visitors (3-0).

On restarting, Street made a good run and looked very like scoring; but Loring got possession, and running the ball right down the ground, had our goal almost completely at his mercy; but Everington, rushing out, saved splendidly. Woodbridge then retaliated, but at the call of time nothing further had been scored by either side.

The play of the School was extremely disappointing, or, in the words of the most well-known and prominent of our supporters outside the railings, 'The tamest display he had seen.' The backs were good as before, and Gardiner was again brilliant, but the forwards seemed almost useless.

The following were the teams:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

J. Langton (subs.) (goal), A. Walpole and E. G. Young (backs), C. Veisturme, J. Liddle and C. Collett (half-backs), O. N. Slaughter, P. Bourne, A. Pilcher, G. Biggs and E. Loring (forwards).

THE SCHOOL.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and P. Weichand (backs), H. C. Witherby, J. Gifford and C. H. I. Gardiner (half-backs), G. L. Edwards, R. E. Olivier, F. Street, A. G. Clark and E. W. Woodbridge (forwards).
Referee, H. E. Oliver.

O.W.W. v. CIVIL ENGINEERS.

FIRST ROUND, 'LONDON CUP.'

PLAYED 'up fields' on Saturday, October 13, when O.W.W. qualified for the next round by defeating their opponents by six goals to nil.

Immediately after the start, at 3.10, Heath ran the ball down and shot behind. The Engineers retaliated, but Grant-Wilson saved, and the ball was taken away. Fox soon scored the first point from a scrimmage in front of goal. O.W.W. continued to press, having several opportunities of scoring, of none of which they availed themselves, while nothing was gained from the numerous corners which fell to them.

The visitors rallied for a short time, and had an unsuccessful shot; but Heath again got away, and the Engineers' goal-keeper was compelled to use his hands. Shots followed from Janson and Fox, and finally Higgins scored. The goal was, however, disallowed, as the ball had been out; but immediately after Fox gained a second point (2-0), and repeated the performance soon after (3-0). Heath then scored (4-0), and although several more shots were made nothing had been added when half-time was called.

In the second half, after several shots, far too numerous to mention in detail, and a series of three corners in succession, the ball was put through only once, and then the goal was disallowed on the plea of 'off-side.'

The Engineers then got away, but were unable to get past our backs, and Jenner took the ball back. After several unsuccessful shots from Jenner and Janson, Fox rushed a goal (5-0), and presently raised the score to (6-0). Nothing more was done, and the Old Westminsters, who played one short, were thus left winners after a very one sided game. Fox was magnificent for O.W.W., while for the visitors the goal-keeper played best.

The following represented O.W.W. :—

C. Grant-Wilson (goal), A. G. Prothero and E. G. Moon (backs), F. W. Janson, W. N. Winckworth, and R. T. Squire (capt.) (half-backs), A. C. W. Jenner, F. T. Higgins, C. J. M. Fox, and C. R. W. Heath (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. OLD CARTHUSIANS.

THIS match was played 'up fields' on Saturday, November 3, when the Old Carthusians brought down a strong team against us, and won by 5-3.

Vivian started the ball for the visitors from the

Guards' Hospital end at 3.15 P.M., and the Carthusians at once commenced the attack, and, within a few minutes of the start, Ainger put the ball through; but the goal was disallowed on the plea of 'off side.' The visitors, however, still continued to press, and several shots were put in; and at last, from a pass by Cooper, Ainger scored by a good shot (1-0). Our forwards now worked the ball to the half-way line, and Street made a good run; but P. M. Walters returned the ball, and Cooper gained a corner, which was splendidly put by A. M. Walters. Gardiner cleared, and Edwards got away; but Cooper retaliated and put in a good shot, which Everington fisted out. Stewart got possession and gained a corner, which resulted in a scrimmage in front of our goal, from which Cooper put the ball through (2-0). Our forwards now played up better, and made several attacks on our opponents' goal, Street and Edwards making good runs; till at last, by a splendid shot, Edwards scored the first goal for the School (2-1). On re-starting, the visitors ran the ball down to our goal, where Cooper immediately added another point to their score (3-1). Olivier now made a good run, but shot outside the post; and the Carthusians returning to the attack, Ainger twice put in hot shots, which Everington fisted out, and Edwards ran down and passed to Street, who put in a splendid shot, which hit the cross-bar and rebounded into play and resulted in a corner to us. This, however, failed; we still pressed for a time, till Stewart got away and gained a corner; but Street got possession, and after a good run scored by a low shot (3-2). Half-time was then called; and on changing ends, Street and Woodbridge ran down, and the former put in a shot, but Gregory cleared, and Vivian getting possession, scored again after a fine run (4-2). The Carthusian forwards now gave Everington a lot of work to do; and the combination of the brothers Walters at back frustrated all attempts of our forwards to get away. After we had been badly pressed for some time, Vivian again scored from some loose play in front of our goal. Woodbridge and Clark now ran the ball down to our opponents' goal, and the latter put in a shot, which Gregory cleared; but Edwards returned the ball, and off a free kick given for a foul, Olivier shot over. Ainger and Vivian now made attempts to score, and Vivian rushed the ball through, but 'off-side' was given. Our defence now improved considerably, and although we were severely pressed, our opponents did not succeed in adding any further point to their score. Edwards got away and gained a corner, which was well put by Gardiner, but P. M. Walters returned the ball; Woodbridge got possession, and running down middled to Olivier, who, just before the call of time, with a fine shot, scored the final point of the game for us (5-3).

For the School, Street, Olivier, and Edwards were best of the forwards; while Witherby and Gardiner were the pick of the back. For our opponents the brothers Walters were splendid at back, and Cooper and Ainger were best forward.

The following were the teams:

WESTMINSTER.

E. A. Everington (goal), R. O. Mills and J. Gifford (backs), H. C. Witherby, C. H. Gardiner, and P. Williamson (half-backs), G. L. Edwards, R. E. Olivier, F. Street, A. G. Clark, and E. W. Woodbridge (forwards).

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

C. H. Gregory (subs.), (goal), P. M. Walters and A. M. Walters (backs), W. A. Locker, G. Roberts, and E. P. Rathbone (half-backs), F. J. Cooper, S. F. Hulon, W. L. Vivian, H. A. H. Stewart and W. H. Ainger (forwards).

O.WW. v. ILFORD.

'LONDON CUP.'—Played on Saturday, November 3, 'up fields,' when O.WW. won by 3 goals to nil. We hope to publish an account of the match in the next weekly edition.

THE SCHOOL MISSION.

THE Boys' Club and Technical Classes in Charing Cross Road, which have been adopted as the site of the School Mission, were opened on Saturday, October 20, with an entertainment, which Mr. H. G. Rawson had kindly got up. The attendance was not quite as large as was expected, several boys being unavoidably absent. There were in all nearly fifty boys present. The arrangements had been admirably carried out, especially the 'bench' for the technical work, which has, we understand, been made under the superintendence of Mr. Deggerden, the manager of the classes, and which, though large enough for eight workers, occupies a very small space. Soon after eight Mr. Rawson announced that the music was about to begin, and the boys, who had up to this time been amusing themselves in the gymnasium fitted up on the ground floor, were brought into a large room, divided from the gymnasium by a partition, formed partly of glass, which could be drawn back, thus throwing the two rooms into one.

The Misses Barkworth commenced with a pianoforte duet; then Mr. Rawson sang 'Shipwrecked,' and, in response to an encore, 'The Old Brigade.' This was followed by Miss Barkworth's song, 'When the tide comes in'; after which Mr. and Miss Rawson sang the beautiful duet, 'Friendship,' the effect of which was, however, rather marred by the noise of a passing band. The quartet, 'Sweet and low,' concluded the first part of the programme. In the interval Mr. Rawson said a few words to the boys as to the object of the Mission, welcoming them there in the name of the School. After explaining the arrangement of classes, he said that he really believed the technical teaching to be the best in London—superior even to the Polytechnic and People's Palace. He announced that electrical engineering classes would be held, and these would give the

boys an *entrée* into two important firms—Elliott Bros. and Woodhouse & Rawson. After mentioning the three sides of the Club—practical, social, and religious—he told them that the internal management would be put soon into the hands of a committee of the boys themselves. Mr. Marklove then, in a few well-chosen words, reminded the boys of their connection with Westminster, and in the name of the Head Master, who was unable to be present, and of the School, bade them welcome.

The second part of the entertainment then commenced with a song by Miss Rawson, 'A Mother's Love.' This was followed by a piano solo by Mrs. Marklove, and 'My Sweetheart when a Boy' by Mr. Ranalow. Miss Barkworth then sang 'My Lady's Bower,' and Mr. P. J. Preece concluded with 'The Midshipmite,' which was rapturously encored. The proceedings of the evening ended with tea, which was given to the boys on the first floor.

Among those present from the School were Mr. and Mrs. Marklove, Rev. W. Failes, Rev. W. A. Heard, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Ranalow, A. R. Knapp, and P. J. Preece.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE House met on Thursday, October 11, when the following motion was discussed: 'That in the opinion of this House the influence of the Daily Press is pernicious to the best interests of Society.' Proposer, E. H. Askwith, Esq.; Seconder, C. A. Phillimore; Opposer, J. H. Cuming.

The PROPOSER (who made his first appearance in the Society on this occasion) made profuse apologies for the lack of preparation of the subject, but said that he had not intended to bring the motion forward at such short notice. He would lay particular stress on the word 'daily,' and would state, first, several headings under which to treat the motion. Firstly, it must be remembered that the old popular saying that 'what's written in a book is true,' *ipso facto*, still had great weight; he himself thought the spirit of this saying a good one, and this told against the Daily Press. A writer who feels that his readers believe all he likes to write will not scruple to put down exaggerations, falsehoods—in a word, anything to further his cause. A good instance were the contradictory reports in the rival papers. Newspaper readers never thought anything of the opposite side of the question; the readers of the *Morning Post*, *Daily News*, and *Daily Telegraph* took all they saw in those pages for gospel. Secondly, sensationalism was a great fault. To quote a hackneyed instance, he would mention the Whitechapel murders. Even the *Pall Mall Gazette* put up placards of huge size—in fact, the newspapers in general would do anything to get the pennies. There was a wonderful fascination in revolting details which the papers encouraged. This sensationalism led to falsehood, for in striving after

sensation, exaggeration is necessary. Thirdly, anonymous writing, in which he had had some experience: how the 'Foreign Correspondent' made use of an ignorant deputy. The *Times* was the only good paper.

C. A. PHILLIMORE objected to political attacks of newspapers on leading men abroad; such might well produce war; also to the publishing of state secrets.

J. H. CUMING denied the possibility of war on such grounds. Popular inquisitiveness was a healthy state. He thought that good was done by publishing 'revolting details' by increasing the public detestation for the perpetrator of the crime. Two contradictory accounts might be enlargements on some intermediate truth.

After remarks from E. A. Everington, F. Y. Eccles, Mr. Askwith, and C. A. Phillimore, the House divided, and the motion was carried by 11 to 10, the Vice-President (being in the chair) giving his casting vote in its favour.

The Society met on Thursday, October 18, when the following motion was proposed and discussed:—'That in the opinion of this House the defects of Oliver Cromwell so far outweigh his merits as to make him a discredit to the nation.'

THE PROPOSER (A. R. Knapp) asked the House to vote according to no preconceived idea, but to be influenced by the arguments to be brought forward. He said that Cromwell's most approved acts were really the result of luck. The wars with Holland and Spain both resulted from private causes. Cromwell misjudged Spain and made himself the tool of Mazarin. The Dutch war was to Blake's credit; Jamaica to Penn's. Cromwell, to relieve the debt of the nation, confiscated 200 millions sterling from the Royalists. His hypocrisy was shown by his calling consulting the army 'seeking the Lord.' He was bloodthirsty, especially at Drogheda and Wexford. Cromwell's 'settlement' consisted in turning out all the Popish landlords. His battles were given him by his enemies' folly, and were all alike.

The SECONDER (C. A. Phillimore) said that Cromwell's name was always quoted as that of a destroyer; he built up nothing; even his Constitution lasted only to his own death. He was despotic, though pretending to be a popularly-chosen ruler; could not get on with his Parliaments. He was cruel to his political opponents, notably to Archbishop Laud.

The OPPOSER (J. S. Phillimore) said that few kings did fight their own wars abroad. He must be looked on as an exaggerated type of a sect unlike any now in England. His powers as a general were generally admitted to be great; he was certainly a good disciplinarian. His policy in Ireland was the only one possible except Home Rule, which was not then thought of.

J. H. CUMING said that the Irish rebellions and Jacobite risings showed that Cromwell's policy was necessary; as long as the Catholics had the upper

hand they persecuted the Protestants. Cromwell thought himself a Joshua, and acted as he thought right ; he should not therefore be condemned for his acts. Puritanism was a mistaken sect, and Cromwell the most mistaken man of it. England ought really to be proud of him.

B. STAPLETON thought that if Cromwell thought himself a Joshua he thought wrong. If Charles's murder had been the people's will the change of feeling could not have been so rapid after it. Cromwell robbed the brasses from Canterbury Cathedral. Robert South (elected to Christchurch 1651) said that in his time King's Scholars were such in fact, not in name only. Dr. Owen, the Dean appointed by Parliament, said that the Commonwealth could never flourish till Westminster School was put down.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN said that Cromwell, though fanatic, was less fanatic than the average men of the day. His moderation was shown by his conduct at Ely : his toleration by his permitting the Jews to settle in England, and by sending a force into Vaudois. His severity in Ireland was in revenge of the horrible night massacre of 1641, which was a second St. Bartholomew's Day. No citizens were really massacred at Drogheda and Wexford, but only garrisons : the passage in the Parliamentary records had been interpolated. Since Cromwell's time 200 years had passed, but still the modern Irish atrocities showed what he prevented.

H. T. WHITAKER thought the motion too large. Few can judge of Cromwell as a general except generals. He was never defeated, and was adored by his soldiers. He had no self-interest, protected the oppressed against the Star Chamber, was not given to nepotism, and refused to accept the title of King.

C. A. PHILLIMORE said that revenge could not excuse the Irish policy ; perhaps the Irish murderers thought themselves Joshuas too. His strength gave him no legal power.

The House then adjourned.

The Society met on Thursday, October 25, when the discussion of A. R. Knapp's motion, 'That in the opinion of this House the defects of Oliver Cromwell so far outweigh his merits as to make him a discredit to the nation,' was continued.

The PROPOSER said that he would go through the speeches made at the last debate and answer their arguments. First, he had made no mention of Laud's 'murder,' as he thought Cromwell's conduct was justified in a revolutionary leader. With regard to J. S. Phillimore's statement about wars, he had been aware before that kings did not lead their armies ; but he would still contend that Cromwell was led into war by his headstrong temper, and that only his generals' merits saved him from disgrace. J. H. Cuming seemed to think Ireland then was what Ireland is now, and justified Cromwell's massacres by what the Catholics would have done ; also compared him to Joshua ; but even J. B. W.

Chapman allowed that Cromwell had something wrong with his head. The same speaker's theory of responsibility for right and wrong would justify the dynamitards of 1884. J. B. W. Chapman praised his toleration towards Catholics in England, but that only made his Irish policy inconsistent. The Ulster settlements had caused the Rebellion in Ireland in 1641. The land in Connaught which he called equivalent was not really so ; the land confiscated had houses, implements, etc., on it. His argument about supporting the present Government, he himself did not believe in. There were four points against Cromwell which no one had justified : the Refusal of Trial to Charles ; Pride's Purge ; the Institution of Major-Generals ; the Expulsion of the Rump. So far from Cromwell having never been defeated, he was beaten off both Clonmel and Waterford, and only took them with great loss.

J. H. CUMING said that his contention was not that Cromwell was a Joshua, but that he thought himself one. He then read extracts, from letters to Valentine Walton and the House of Commons, from Cromwell, written after Marston Moor and Drogheda respectively. B. Stapleton's argument for condemning Cromwell because we were king's scholars was about as reasonable as voting for Home Rule because one was a Gladstonian. B. Stapleton had heaped absurdity on his speech, though it was not so intrinsically. (He illustrated this by comparing B. Stapleton's speech to a bonnet put on a statue !) To make Cromwell a discredit to the nation, wilful wrong is needed. This Cromwell never did ; he was cruel at times, but always sincere. Even Joshua is hard to justify at times. In Ireland, Cromwell was fighting against lawless rebels, enemies to human society. The motion was not too large if the House would bear in mind the point to be decided upon.

F. STREET thought the motion was too large, but yet, if the House would weigh his character in its broad outlines, they would find him a credit to the English—and Irish too ! Firstly, he would look at his military character. A. R. Knapp acknowledged, but thought lightly of, his talent for organisation ; but not only was this quality extraordinary in him, but he also had all those of a born soldier. At Edgehill the two armies were very evenly matched ; the rapidity with which that of the Parliament showed its superiority was marvellous. Cromwell rose from a captain to general-in-chief, and trained the finest body of troops the world ever saw. Cromwell had plenty of dash, strategic skill, and presence of mind (which was proved by the battle of Dunbar). When Cromwell went to Ireland, his harshness was not altogether unnecessary ; he wanted the country subdued as quickly as possible. His severity at Drogheda and Wexford prevented further bloodshed by making other cities open their gates. Secondly, as a politician, England prospered under him ; such quiet after civil war was much to his credit. He improved and reformed the law, administered strict justice, and under him began the English naval superiority. Cromwell guided all his

expeditions, and deserved as much credit as Chatham did for Wolfe's conquest of Canada. Charles's 'murder' was justifiable. He was a tyrant, and dragged the country into civil war.

C. A. PHILLIMORE said that Chatham made all Wolfe's plans for him; Cromwell did not for Blake and Penn. The Civil War was caused by the attempt of the Commons to rob the king of his prerogatives. Cromwell only defeated his own countrymen. His 'generosity' at Ely was 'breaking of carving, glass,' etc., and 'harrying divines.'

A. R. KNAPP said that it was unfair to bias the House by talking of Charles's beheadal. J. H. Cuming's serio-comic letters were only the man's own praise. He repeated that England's glory was due to Blake. In spite of Cromwell's talents, he was in great danger at Dunbar.

The House then adjourned.

The Society met on Wednesday, October 31, when it was decided that the rules compiled by Mr. G. O. Roos should be brought before the House, a Committee being formed to compare them with the existing rules.

The House then proceeded to finish the adjourned discussion on A. R. Knapp's motion, 'That in the opinion of this House the defects of Oliver Cromwell so far outweigh his merits as to make him a discredit to the nation.'

The PROPOSER said that nothing had been urged by the opposers which really refuted his arguments. F. Street had only quoted results, which he (A. R. Knapp) admitted were magnificent, but contended were not due to Cromwell. Cromwell's cruelty in Ireland was not justified by the fear of a civil war which he himself had stirred up. His hypocrisy had not been refuted, nor his unconstitutionality. He was so much a revolutionary leader that none of his institutions, including the Irish Settlement, had lasted till the end of the century. Had he lived in earlier times, when revolution was necessary and murder justifiable, he might have been a credit; but in the 17th century, when England boasted of some civilisation, his brutality through all his life showed that he was not at all ahead of his contemporaries.

J. B. W. CHAPMAN said that England, as a whole, was responsible for Cromwell's Irish policy, as it is now for the present Government's; therefore supporters of the Government should support the same policy two centuries ago. It could scarcely be expected that a policy built up in only seven years should last more than fifty, and resist two revolutions. A. R. Knapp had stated that the massacres of 1641 did not justify Cromwell's policy, but in the Indian Mutiny horrible massacres were as horribly punished and the avengers called heroes. Cromwell's religion was construed into cant; his family letters could not be hypocritical. He did not refuse a trial to Charles, but the King himself refused it. He opened up the seaboard on both sides of the Atlantic, and the only enterprise of his which failed was the expedition to

San Domingo, which resulted in the capture of Jamaica.

F. STREET thought that the best way of judging Cromwell's character was by its results. He would merely add that Cromwell was a splendid general, and trained an unrivalled army in an age very destitute of military talent.

C. A. PHILLIMORE said that the great point against Cromwell's generalship was that his army was trained and fighting against an untrained one. The only excuse for Cromwell's brutality was J. B. W. Chapman's, that he was kind to his children; this even the greatest ruffians were. Of Cromwell's institutions, none survived him more than two years. He was an intolerant bigot, an hypocrite; he executed all prisoners of war, and priests; he murdered the King to whom he had sworn allegiance.

J. H. CUMING thought that the Proposer had already been crushed. He (the Proposer) had said that Cromwell was the cause of the Civil War; but the war began before he came to the front. He alone could not have caused the Civil War; there must have been public feeling. No amount of Parnells could kindle Ireland without public feeling being first prepared for disaffection. A thing is not necessarily wrong because it is unconstitutional. The disappearance of the effects of Cromwell's policy were merely due to the law of action and reaction.

After personal explanations from A. R. Knapp and J. B. W. Chapman, the House divided, and the Ayes being 4, Noes 15, the motion was lost by 11 votes.

An extraordinary meeting was held on Thursday, November 1, when the following were elected to form the Committee for revising the rules:—P. J. Preece (President), J. H. Cuming, J. B. W. Chapman, R. O. Mills, and J. S. Phillimore (Secretary).

THE CHESS CLUB.

THE following is the result of the Club Tournament:—

FIRST ROUND.

R. W. Knox (rook)	beat	H. J. Gully (2-0).
P. Armitage	"	C. F. Vatherstone (q.) (2-0).
C. A. Phillimore	"	F. J. Varley (2-0)
A. C. Nesbitt	"	B. Stapleton (kt.) (2-0).
A. H. Cuming (kt.)	"	J. B. W. Chapman (2-0).
H. E. Oliver	"	H. F. L. Stobart (kt.) (2-1).
J. S. Phillimore	scratched to	H. C. Scott.
F. Street	"	B. E. Strauss.

SECOND ROUND.

A. C. Nesbitt (kt.)	beat	H. E. Oliver.
P. Armitage	"	B. E. Strauss (rk. and kt.)
H. C. Scott	"	A. H. Cuming.
R. W. Knox	"	C. A. Phillimore.

THIRD ROUND.

R. W. Knox	beat	A. C. Nesbitt.
P. Armitage	"	H. C. Scott (kt.)

FINAL ROUND.

P. Armitage beat R. W. Knox, and won the prize.

The draw for the match between the Chess Club and the Masters is as follows :—

Mr. Conynghame	plays	P. Armitage.
Rev. A. G. S. Raynor	„	R. W. Knox.
Mr. Tanner	„	H. J. Gully.
Mr. Askwith	„	H. E. Oliver.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE Literary Society met on Friday, October 19, and after finishing 'Antony and Cleopatra,' proceeded to read 'The Rivals.' The principal parts were taken as follows :

Sir Anthony Absolute	.....	F. STREET.
Capt. Absolute	.....	Rev. A. G. S. RAYNOR.
Acres	.....	J. H. CUMING.
Faulkland	.....	H. C. BARNES.
Fag	.....	J. B. W. CHAPMAN.
David	.....	B. STAPLETON.
Thomas	.....	J. WILLIAMSON.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	.....	A. R. KNAPP.
Lydia Languish	.....	J. S. PHILLIMORE.
Mrs. Malaprop	.....	R. E. OLIVIER.
Julia	.....	C. A. PHILLIMORE.
Lucy	.....	MR. CONYNGHAME.

NOTES.

ALEXANDER NOWELL.—The following may perhaps be interesting to Westminster readers. In 'Old and New London' Mr. Walford relates an anecdote how Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's and Master of Westminster School, discovered how beer could be kept and improved in a bottle. He was an ardent angler, and 'as he angled for fishes, so Bishop Bonnor angled for him.' One day, when he was afraid of going home for fear of being taken, he suddenly remembered, being hungry, that he had some time previously left some bread and cheese, and some beer in a bottle, in a quiet spot on the river shore in Battersea. He went to the spot, but the bread and cheese were gone. The bottle was there, however, and on his attempting to extract the cork it came out with a bang, to his great astonishment. The beer, however, proved very acceptable.'

The correspondence of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, the 'Scotch Horace Walpole,' has recently been edited by Mr. Alexander Allardyce. The original manuscripts are in the possession of the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, who, besides assisting in the compilation, has contributed a vivid sketch of the principal correspondent. The book will be of interest to all connected with the School, not only on account of its origin, but because it contains constant references to many O.W.W. who ranked among the great men of the early days of this century.

Obituary.

WE regret to announce the death of the Rev. Agar Holland.

The following notice is taken from *The Times* :

The Rev. Thomas Agar Holland, rector of Poynings, one of the oldest clergymen in the diocese of Chichester, passed suddenly and painlessly away on Thursday last, in the 86th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Holland, Precentor of Chichester, and rector of Poynings, by Frances, daughter of Lord Chancellor Erskine, of whom he had seen much in early youth, and of whose fascinating character he had many stories to tell. He was educated at Westminster School and at Worcester College, Oxford, and before succeeding his father at Poynings, in 1846, had been successively vicar of Oving, Sussex, and rector of Greatham, Hants. An early poem on 'Dryburgh Abbey,' published in 1826, was warmly commended by Sir Walter Scott, and a third edition of 'Dryburgh Abbey and other Poems' appeared as lately as 1884. Mr. Holland's poetry is hardly calculated for general popularity, but much of it is of a high order of merit, and secured to him the friendship of many kindred spirits, with whom it was his delight to correspond on literary topics. His sonnets, in particular, are thoughtful, scholarly, and full of happy allusions to the rural life and scenery which he knew so intimately and loved so well. He also wrote a very complete history of Poynings in the Sussex Archæological Society's volume for 1863, and some of his occasional sermons ran through many editions. Mr. Holland married, in 1831, Madalena, daughter of Major Philip Stewart, and leaves surviving him four sons and three daughters.

WE regret to announce the death of Robert Frederic Breynton Greenaway Hurst. He was born on the 20th of March, 1865, and entered the School as a Town Boy in May, 1879, but, his health being very delicate, he was removed from school and went to a private tutor. In October, 1884, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, but was obliged to go abroad in the winter of 1886, and was never able to return to the University. He died in London on the 6th of September.

Correspondence.

OXFORD LETTER.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—To begin with the changes in our numbers since last term. R. H. Williams, A. M. T. Jackson, J. B. Hodge, P. M. Francke, R. C. M. Symns, P. Druitt, S. H. Clarke, J. A. R. Brookes, F. T. Higgins, G. Berens, C. J. Shebbeare, and M. H. M. T. Pigott have not come up this term, and R. Vavasseur came up for a short time, but has now gone down.

To fill these gaps in our ranks we have S. V. Rolleston and C. L. C. Aveling at the House, W. Buchanan at Queens, C. S. W. Barwell at Hertford, H. B. Willett and M. Druitt at University, C. Powell and B. S. Chope at St. John's, J. O. Cuthbertson at Exeter, and E. R. Davies at Balliol. It will be remarked that no O.W.W. have come up to the House as commoners this year. There are, I believe, fifty-eight O.W.W. in residence this term.

It has been already mentioned in your columns that T. B. Strong has been presented with an official studentship at the House.

In the schools of last June C. C. J. Webb obtained a first class in 'Literæ Humaniores,' being at the head of the whole list. He also *proxime accessit* to a fellowship at New, and we hope will get the next vacant Classical Fellowship. A. M. T. Jackson finished a brilliant school and university career with a first in Oriental Languages. Vavasseur got a second in L.H., and would doubtless have obtained a first but for his unfortunate inability to attend lectures. Pigott got a second in Law, and Brookes in History; Druitt a third in L.H., and H. R. B. Hickman in Natural Science; and Clarke and Shebbeare obtained fourths in L.H.

Symns has passed out for the I.C.S., and leaves this month for Rangoon.

To turn to the Parks (Westmonasteriensiter 'Up Fields') Harrison played for the University against 'Crusaders,' and Barwell made his *début* against 'Swifts.' Harrison, Page, and Probyn played in the Seniors' Match, and Barwell and Willett in the Freshmen's. Several O.W. freshmen have, I am glad to see, been playing for their colleges. Oxford O.W.W. were to have played Oxford Old Carthusians yesterday, but the match was put off.

Water people have been engaged in coaching and being coached for the Torpid Trial Fours, and have given me nothing to chronicle.

I remain, your obedient servant,

Oxford, Nov. 1.

BOSPOROS.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

To the Editor of the 'The Elizabethan.'

SIR,—We have this term a large accession of Freshmen from Westminster, most of whom have entered at Trinity. These latter are Stirling, Grant-Wilson, C. Hurst, Balfour, A. A. Markham, C. C. Sharpe, Harrison, Blakeney, Maitland, and Cheadle, while Lambton has entered at Jesus, Power at Clare, and Daniel at Emmanuel. The first meeting of the Club in this (Academic) year was held on October 24, in J. E. Phillimore's rooms, in Trinity. It was well attended, and of a purely social character. Several football matches have been arranged for this term, and the one of these that has been played—against Pembroke—we won by 3 goals to 1. Turning to other matches, we were glad to see Harrison playing in the Freshmen's match, and in both 'Varsity trial games, and also for Trinity in their matches for the College Cup, while, of course, Veitch has been distinguishing himself in his play for the 'Varsity. Aston, too, who since he left Westminster has been learning the Rugby game at Tunbridge, played very well in the Freshmen's match under those rules. O.W.W. played the 'Varsity on October 27, but lost the match.

Third Trinity are to be congratulated upon the willingness with which most of the Westminster Freshmen have taken to 'water.' We shall hope to see them row well in the trial Eights, which will probably be rowed before the end of the term. Smyth, who, by the way, has been elected first boat captain, represented Westminster in the Fours, and, with the rest of the crew, gained much glory for the splendid pluck by which a chapter of accidents as serious as could well be was overcome.

Trin. Coll., Camb.

FOOTBALL.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I happened to be among the spectators of the School match against Clapham Rovers, and cannot express my disappointment at the issue. I arrived up Fields to find the School pressing, as I should have expected, a rather weak team, but I soon found that the presence of the ball during nearly the whole of the first half in the enemies' ground was no indication of the state of the game. I was disgusted to find that, although they had several chances—and easy chances—of scoring, the School Eleven was quite unable to avail itself of them, merely because, whether from want of experience or some other cause, the forwards were unable to shoot. I am sure that this must have been noticed by others as well as myself. I should humbly suggest to the Captain of Football that members of the Eleven should be compelled to practise shooting at some time or other, whether for a few minutes each day before the games, or for a longer time once a week. The somewhat similar expedient of fielding practice during the summer term has been found fully to repay the time spent upon it, and I am sure that shooting practice would do the same.

I should also like to call attention to the unpunctuality of the School team in appearing at Vincent Square on match-days. I have often seen those who were chosen to represent the School in Green after the time at which the match was arranged to commence. It is hardly necessary to point out that there is no justification whatever in the fact that our opponents' teams are often late. They cannot be expected to be in time if the School is not ready to meet them.

Hoping to see this remedied, and also to find an improvement in the scoring powers of the School,

I remain, yours truly,

INDIGNUM.

NAMES UP SCHOOL.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Can you inform me, through the medium of *The Elizabethan*, if it is still possible for O.W.W. to have their names painted on the walls up School; and if it is allowable, to whom it is proper to apply?

Faithfully yours,

INQUIRER.

[We are authorised to state that a scheme for regulating the writing-up of names is now before the Governing Body. No decision has as yet been come to.—ED.]

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—I see by your last weekly issue that there is soon to be under discussion a system for painting up names in School. If any action is taken in consequence, this would possibly be a favourable time to restore various names already up, but scarcely legible. During the recent repairs various names got somewhat defaced, while others that seem to date from a considerable time back have been made partly visible. Hoping that my suggestion may reach the right quarter through your columns,

I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,

VETERUM MONUMENTA VIRORUM.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. Alexander Fownes Luttrell may have been an Old Westminister, but owing to the absence of the admission books between the years 1788–1806, the question can hardly be decided. So far as we know, his name does not appear in any list of the School now in existence.

With reference to our letter in the *Elizabethan* of March, 1887, will you allow us again to request your readers to send us biographical details of any Old Westminister T.B. or Q.S. whose name does not appear in the last edition of the 'Alumni.'

Yours truly,

G. F. RUSSELL BARKER,
New University Club, St. James' St., S.W.
ALAN H. STENNING,

St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.

October 29, 1888.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Why have we not a photographic club at Westminster? such an institution would in time, if not at once, be of immense value to the by no means small number of fellows at Westminster who go in for this most interesting study.

I see no reason why some small room could not be found which could very easily be converted into a dark room. I know of the existence of a room in Ashburnham House, which, though of little use now, would be just the thing for an amateur photographer's dark room. The club, if formed, would soon become most flourishing, because photography, always an interesting study, is made doubly so at Westminster owing to the unrivalled number and variety of its views.

I will enter into no further details, but if a sufficient number of fellows could be found—and I think enough could be found to begin upon, and the number is sure to increase—I feel sure that the club would be of immense value to those who take up photography.

AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following: *The Carthusian* (2), *Wykehamist*, *Marlburian*, *Malvernian*, *Radlean*, *Shirburnian*, *Rossallian*, *Newtonian*, *Haileyburian*, *Alleynian*, *Meteor*, *Wellingtonian*, *Our Boys' Magazine*, *Blundellian*, *Melburnian*, *Felstedian*, *Bradfield College Chronicle*, *Brighton College Magazine*, *Ulula*, *Ousel*, *Cambridge Review* (3), *Cheltonian*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the November number of *The Elizabethan* should be sent in by November 30 to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. per year, or 1s. 6d. per term. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to F. STREET, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster. Post-Office Orders to be made payable at the Broad Sanctuary Post Office, Westminster.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his contributors or correspondents.

Contributions cannot be inserted unless they are written on one side of the paper only.

A few photographs of the cast of 'The Phormio,' 1887, may still be had on application to the Captain, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

Morcat.